

HUMAN CAPITAL DEVELOPMENT AND THE LABOUR MARKET IN NIGERIA: PROBLEMS AND PROSPECT

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ABSTRACT

The study human capital development and the labour market in Nigeria aims to clarify the human capital development and its influence on the Nigerian labour market for economic growth of the nation and its citizens at large. That such influence must be equally equivalent, relevant and distinct among all human resources elements of the citizens to meet the required demands of the labour market in Nigeria today. The results revealed that investment on human capital development in Nigeria does not match with the current labour market demands of the 21st century Nigeria and the global competitive market. This helps to create serious unemployment problems in the country. It also leads to all types of social vices, kidnapping, joining terrorist groups who find easy recruitment with unskilled and idle youths. It withheld the growth of the Nigerian gross domestic product (GDP) and therefore hinder economic development at this time when investment in human capital is considered as a major determinant for sustainable economic self-development and a competitive advantage factor that is critically needed for self-reliance and entrepreneurship in today business environment. Human capital if adequately invested in and encouraged by the government and other national stakeholder as would enrich the demands of the labour market and increase productivity in the nation. This study acknowledges the reliance of investment in human capital development to achieve a better self-reliant life and national economic growth; the nation can also export human capital to the global market and create more mobility of work within the labour market. This Nigeria is capable to achieve if it stables its environment, invest heavily in human capitals and retains its labour force by motivating them.

KEYWORDS: *Human Capital Development. Labour Market, Labour Force, Self-Reliance*

INTRODUCTION

Many researchers, authors and scholars have given their various definitions of Human capital. But suffice it to say that human capital accordingly has no clear accepted definition, universal to the subject matter. One stream of scholars like Buck (2000) defines Human capital as the abilities an individual possess to make him achieve his wellbeing if actually utilized.

According to Bontis (2002) human capital is the aggregate formation of aptitudes, competence, experiences and skills of internal members of a state organization and industry. Pil and Leans (2009) sees human capital as an individual's cumulative abilities, knowledge and skills developed through formal education, plus investment in trainings in more specific skills adapted to the economic development of his state and the nation at large.

Armstrong (2006) defines Human Capital as all abilities whether innate or acquired through education and training of individuals in a deliberate attempt at improving their self, their wellbeing for national developments. This can be done through education, knowledge and skills acquisition which is the modern way of decreasing the unemployed workforce in the labour market.

Shultz (1993, Olanipekun R. 2018) looks at human capital as a way to improving firms assets and that of the employees in order to improve productivity as well as sustain competitive advantage, since it involves the process of education, training and skill acquisition for the upliftment of the individuals capacities and opportunities for self and national development.

Nalbantianet et al 2004 defines human capital as the stock of accumulated knowledge, skill experience, creativity and other relevant workforce attributes and suggestions that human being s contribute to effectively manage successfully an organization. Chadwick & Dabu (2009) opined that human capital is regarded as organizations best strategic resource and has been recognized according to (Bartlett & Ghoshall 2002) as having the potential to be inimitable because employees, I means each employee has the ability to prove himself on the job and workplace, and contribute in a unique way, this ability to contribute in a unique would allow human capital to be linked to a resources based achievement (Reed, Srinivasan & Doty 2010).

Development: it s Concept

Development is all about change, the ability in changing society and the environment, the individual, group or nation for good and for the better. Development entails a move, a move away from the old to a new tradition. It involves a positive change, the change that could bring the development of the economic, social, political, the individual, group and national change for progressive improvement and growth.

Development first and foremost is on the people the human capital development is therefore the totality of an increase, growth, improvements and enhancement of and controls of well being, economic, social, cultural, financial and generally in all sectors of the economy. Nigeria and other African countries are bedeviled by underdevelopment problems and challenges like lack of education and training, especially in the northern part of Nigeria, with the Boko haram insurgent who abhors western education, knowledge and skills learning as an ideology of the Muslim doctrine. This has impacted greatly on the labour force and increased the incidence of unemployment in the labour market due to insecurity and instability in the region. These challenges requires a serious investment in human capital and its resources for development

Development is a changing factor; it can change nations, societies from their traditional ways of life, ways of doing things to a more modern and better ways of doing things.

To Weems(2004) development must be about improvements of lives, or the ways of life of the people and should be defined by the opportunities for education, knowledge and skills acquisition of the people.

When we talk about development, there are three developmental objectives that define true development strategies. These involve:

- Raising people living standards, level of consumption and choice of consumption, choice of alimentation, health services education and skills acquisition through relevant growth processes.
- Developmental strategies must aim at creating conditions and policies that enables people's growth, self-esteem and wellbeing through the establishment of institutions which promotes human dignity, human living and respect.
- Increasing people's freedom by enlarging their choices of choosing varieties and alternatives of goods and services.

Generally Weems (2000) says that development must be about creating a better world for all citizen and it must be defined by advances in education, adequate education, trainings and skills and knowledge capacities needed for the environment, state, and Nigeria should not be left out in this pursuit.

Accordingly Nigeria should invest adequately on education so as to develop her human capital and increase the propensity of her labour force in the labour market.

Young Lee (1966) Obisi and Anyim (2012) asserted that South Korea's educational enthusiasm has made her invest heavily in education and human capital development thereby increasing her labour force with knowledge and skills and people who had helped to develop the South Korean economy this implies that a nation economy will be developed if the country invest in the human capital resources of its citizens, because human capital development is a catalyst for an enhance labour force in the labour market for national development. This will impact heavily on the recruitment of qualified and skilled labour force and enhance the labour market with multiple developmental sources for the growth of the economy by infrastructural development and other facet of the socio-economic system. With the development of human capital, specific abilities and innate one will be improved there will be the requisition of conceptual knowledge, development of capabilities, information and technological orientations for the utilization of machinery and other resources, services for development.

Labour Market

The labour market is a function of the supply and demand for labour force. It is a place where employers of labour and people looking for labour (occupation, employees) interact with each other for their buying and supply of labour force. In the labour market today employers of labour compete for the best offer, to hire the best skilled and knowledgeable employee. The workers also compete for the best satisfying and highly paid job. In the labour market, the labour demand is the firm, the employers demand for labour and the employees, the workers stand on the supply side. The supply for and demand for labour in the labour market is influenced by several changes in the markets, as bargaining power, rate of unemployment the rate of number of skilled labour, specialization in the industries and the economy. Kotlia (2014) looks at the labour market as the total supply and demand for human capital resource that allows for the placement of an economically active population in the job, categorized into sectors, demographics and professional qualifications that can perform and induce economic development of a nation and its citizens. Relationship he said are formed in the labour market between the owners of the means of production (employers) and employees in order to facilitate a good mixture and measure of the factors of production.

The Nigerian Labour Market

The Nigerian labour market like or unlike other existing labour markets has its own peculiarities that differentiate it from the standard labour market. For years the Nigerian labour market has been faced with challenges that have contributed to the increased income inequality of labour in the labour market. There is a high unskilled, unemployed workforce, low rate of remuneration, that has led to brain drain to better markets and unemployment at home, thus the unemployment rate today in Nigeria is about 48% (Statist 2021) more than 8 times higher than that of the USA seen to be 5.% (Statist). The United State President Joe Biden in 2021 announced that in his one year in office employment rate in the USA has increased to 5% while the Nigerian President Buhari announced to his citizens that you can get the best degree from the best university the world and that there is no job opportunity with population of over 196 million. Statista 2019,

And a labour force of about 91 million out of which 21 million is unemployed (46.4%). This unemployed population do nothing of economic significance as reported by the Nigerian Bureau of statistics and are not participating in any form of labour, or partaking in any form of employment, while the rest work very few hours below 20 hours per week to be considered employed (NBS 2018).

Nigerian labour market is driven by the economic outcome, output from its robust informal sector that boasts of a contribution of 65% of the country Gross domestic product (GDP) than it's more regulated formal sector. (Businessamlive 2017),

Government policies has helped to stifle the informal sector with high tariffs and ban on imported supplementary products and raw material that has increased production and outputs. This has led to retrenchment, dismissal or casualization of workers and has thrown them again into the labour market as unemployed people seeking for jobs. This increase of labour force in the labour market has made workers to accept or do any job for a living.

The present trend of unemployment in the Nigeria labour market is frightening, and foretells a nation that is plagued with negative outcomes, such as high level of poverty, all sorts of crimes, migration, youths restiveness kidnapping and hostage taking for ransomed, Low domestic industrial output, and an unattractive environment for foreign direct investors to come in (FDI).

It is commonly assumed in normal circumstances that workers would seek out jobs that offer higher pay in the labour market, but in the Nigerian labour market, it is not uncommon to see members of labour engage in bargaining for lesser paying jobs because frustration. Nigeria is noted for its high corruption level and lack of meritocracy in its employment policies. For several Nigerians see lesser paying jobs as a means of securing employment when compared to jobs where immense uncertainty of employment exists due the knowledge that employer assertions' in such highbrows forms and organizations are inclined to hire employees based on connections and the man know man, like the "quanxi" connection, attributes of the Chinese to business success in China.

There is also an assumption that workers as rational human beings would seek employment in jobs with high risk factors, such as possibilities of physical injury, lack of security and others, but will be satisfied with expectations of higher wages, and some good severance packages. In the Nigeria labour market this is not so, as workers would seek employment in such a high risk jobs, not because of high wage and incentives packages but for the need of getting employed any kind of employment is accepted whether or not with high wages or incentives. The saying that the market clears and regulates

itself but in Nigeria this is not true due to the large difference between jobs available and the population size pursuing labour and seeking for occupation. This throws labour (employees) at the mercy of labour market where employers take advantage to pay for labour (employees) a very low wage for their output, work or services rendered.

The Nigeria market especially the public services which is supposed to be the highest employer of labours according to Akinyosoye (2019) is highly tribalized through its tribes and states of origin requirement both in Federal and States level. This creates hindrance to workers mobility to seeking alternative places of employment

Generally and globally, workers and employers are meant to follow collective bargaining agreement in negotiate for wages. In Nigeria the worker somehow has none or little bargaining power, they tend to seek out any source of employment no matter the payment due to the reality that the unemployment rate in Nigeria (48%). Employers engage on constant employee manipulations and no legal suits can be filed because the country's legal system can be compromised to the detriment of the employees (Yemi & Adesanya (2013).

It is also notable to infer that the labour market in Nigeria has issues of gender participation.

Statistically with 19.3% of males being employed, 21.6 percent of women in the work force are unemployed (NBS 2018). Nigeria is plagued by high levels of gender based unemployment, due to discrimination of the women fold. The international labour organization (ILO 2014) noted that women are discriminated against in the workplace and experience a double discrimination due to their ethnicity and the ethnic minority. Other discrimination aspects in Nigeria is stereotyping, women are meant for home caring and child care. In the northern parts religion prohibits women from public appearance and taking up deployment. While the Boko haram ideology of western education is evil is interpreted to prevent the acquisition of knowledge, skill and human capital development that is necessary for self-development, self-reliance and economic development.

Fapohunda (2013) points out the reasons why the gender based pay gap and discrimination exists in the workplace and employment in the labour market. Some of these are, direct discrimination against women, gender based stereotypes which directly or indirectly affects career and educational decisions of men and women, work flexibility; that women opt for jobs that gives them more time to attend to their family (Olagbegi & Afolabi (2004) observed that men are more successful at negotiating wage rates than women.

World Development Report, 2012 has also noted that women have added less value to the workplaces; through minimal than their male counterparts. So we can see why sometimes the disparity, and why women are trying so hard to remove or gradually reduce these abnormalities by proving themselves worthy of high performances even in high managerial positions. The rationale for the eradication of gender based discrimination is seen in as economic efficiency rationale which postulates that increase in women's participation would increase economic production and the right-based equity right which states that it is their basic right (ILO 2014 P:14)

The Nigerian government over the years has initiated various policies aimed at stabilizing the labour market and reducing the unemployment rate in the economy. These policies like the structural adjustment programme (SAP), the Green Revolution, Back to land, the NEEDS, Tax Reduction, the Social investment program, N.Power and others. In spite of all these policies by the Nigerian government over the years, Nigerian youths, graduates and school leavers are still experiencing hardships in securing employments. This is all due to the facts that policies introduced by the government to

ensure labour market stabilization are not efficient enough due to numerous economic and social problems that affects Nigeria, the non-implementation of its policies to the end. This unemployment pool in the Nigeria labour market is presently to the absence and development of its human capital resources that is necessary for overall development and self-sustenance. Human capital investment in education, knowledge and skills acquisition has been thrown to the wind and greater emphasis is placed on certificate and degree acquisition than technical, vocational skills and entrepreneurial knowledge. In countries like China, and India, skills acquisition, technological knowledge and intellectual contribution to production, economic growth, self and national development is celebrated than paper certificates and qualifications.

In the next years within 2025 and on, most Nigerians will loose their employment because of automation. The global labour market is going the robotization stage and if human capital development in Nigeria is jettisoned, and nothing is done, the youths and unemployment will grow to a crisis point and this will not augur for the nation and its economy, youths restiveness and crimes of all sorts will be on the increase.

Human Capital Development Problems and the Nigerian Labour Market

Nigeria like any other developing country ought to have been driving to the stage where it could adequately accommodate a good number of foreign direct investment, with the growth of a boot string domestic market just like most of the developed countries of the world. In most labour markets one would see the interaction and behaviours of the elements of demand and supply of labour search for jobs, income and wages, wage determination, inflation, unemployment, migration, collective bargaining and negotiation in relationship to favourable working towards economic development of the nations. In the Nigerian situation there are peculiar problems that hinders the labour market from functioning properly and ultimately. These problems must be looked into for some equilibrium to be archived in the labour market for people cannot find place to work. The result is that the supply of labour may increase while demands fall drastically, and people will accept jobs even at low wages that may not sustain them. The essence of works is no more fulfilled nor satisfied.

Nigeria educational system is so much outdated and tends to produce graduates who lack in skills acquisition modern technological knowledge that are needed in today's industries and organizations. This inadequacy in human capital and manpower development breeds serious unemployment, social insecurity by jobless citizens and youths. According to Aluko and Aluko (2012) the too much overdependence on governance not to provide employment as an employer of labour has totally failed as the federal government pronounced in 2021. In 2021 the Federal government led by the president announced to Nigerian that no matter if you obtain a degree from the best university in the world, that there is no employment for you in the public service of the nation both in the Federal and state levels. On the other hand his counterpart President Joe Biden of the United State of America in his first year broadcast to Americans noted that he has reduced unemployment rate by 5%, which means that has government is creating more jobs in the labour market for the citizens. This is a far cry from the situation in the Nigerian labour market were jobs are not created.

Nigerian as a country of teeming youth population above 65% of the Nigerian population are made of youths and out of this above 46.5% of them are unemployed (NBS 2018). Oil production represent 90% of the GDP which Nigeria mostly depend on. A decline in the global oil output, puts the country into crisis of sustainable development of its needs, budgets and infrastructure, this in part is due to poor human capital development for diversification and management of other productive sectors of the economy. Nigeria economy has therefore suffered immensely due poor human capital investment for development. Low income, hunger strikes, brain-drain, optictight, huge debts burden, political instability,

kidnapping and banditry are all signs of poor human capital development initiatives. Nigeria's high population should indicate high potential for human capital development. When efforts are made to elevate these potentials to change that is when the high population will translate in valuable humans' capital that is geared towards developments and profitable changes in the economy, but Nigeria lacks these efforts and inputs and the political will needed to elevate its human capital potentials. Nigeria is endowed with more human and material resources than countries like Korea, Singapore or Japan, yet it comes nowhere near these countries in development both socio-economic and technological advancement. These nations make use of their human capital to make changes and develop their economy. What makes the difference in human capital is its development effective engagement, allocation and utilization (Akingbade (2008).

One another very important problem in the Nigerian labour market is the decrying situation of business and employers in the labour market. Business organizations, companies and industries are finding it difficult to fill in gaps in their establishment and business organizations. They claim that most Nigerian youths are unemployable. That most are not qualified, skilled to handle responsibilities that the modern organizations and the labour market demands. This goes to the lack of educational institutions in Nigeria to review and update its curriculum and learning techniques to meet the modern labour demand in the labour market to enhance development Oluwabunmi (2017).

Today we are in a globalized market with tremendous competition for the demand for labour. Big multinationals and organizations are going out for the best around the globe. The best in skills talents, creativity, technological and automation infact organizations like Goggle, Microsoft are establishing their own learning and acquisition centers were employment will in future depend on what you can do and not on certificates and university degrees, organizations has to train its prospective employees to as to maintain its competitive advantage and leading position in global competitive market environment.

We are in the growing era of technological and information advancement. The arrivals of these technologies has imparted greatly in the global labour market and Nigeria is not excluded.

The revolution in these technologies is an output of human capital development in modernizing the way we do things, do business faster and competitively with the need for more knowledgeable and skilled workers. This has come from the shift in education, human knowledge, growth and competence of human capital development that has created easy global connection, business streamlining, rapid response, innovation and improvement in the workplace and labour market.

The problem of inflation also poses a serious challenge to the functioning of the labour market in Nigeria. There is a constant and persistent increase in factor and prices of goods and services today in Nigeria. These comes with a negative effect on the labour market. Inflation heightened by low production and structural defects are peculiar to the Nigeria economy. This was made worse with the effect of Covid19 pandemic on the labour market. Many employers were not paying due to lock downs and low productivity as some laid off their workers as the whole economy was affected in closure and lockdowns for weeks or months. These and so many others not mentioned here are challenges facing the labour market in Nigeria, which government and labour specialist have to seriously consider to put up and try to reduce these challenges through a serious investment in human capital development in order to bring an equilibrium in the labour market so as to foster human and national development in all sectors of the economy thereby enhancing the nation's gross national product (GDP).

Notwithstanding the challenges, there is hope at the end of the tunnel. There are prospects of reappraisal in the labour market if certain policies are implemented and controlled to its fruitful end.

A large mismatch appears between the university and other highest institution output in the country and the labour market demand. Nigerian graduates do not get employed because their education from these towers do not match the skills to operate and work in the modern 21st century industries. So these higher institutions have to change their curriculum to meet the demands of the current labour market analysis and demeanors (Longe 2017).

It is obvious that some employers in their labour market see the deteriorating effect as an advantage to recruit labour at a lower cost, maximize profits and reinvest in another sector for expansion. This prospects according to Karl Marx is not motivating to the employees and may bring about conflicts with low morale and lack of motivation rewards and food wages workers will not be highly productive.

This will in turn affect the development and growth of the economy. According to the international labour organization (ILO) 2019. Nigeria has failed to address issue of poor worker consideration and listen to its labour union. The labour market in Nigeria has prospects and expectation if it encourages labour force participation and increase productivity levels by enhancing human capital development and create more policies, laws to abide or match the international labour organizations (ILO) conventions.

Expectations

Nigeria, a country known to have abundant natural resources yet untapped and a high population density could well invest in capital human development of its citizens and enjoy the benefits of development and immense productivity if it utilizes the proceeds of its oil production and profits into human capital development. This is long awaited for, that Nigeria immense oil revenue, can be channeled to sufficient use, resources for human capital development, increase in knowledge and technological skills in the labour market for employers of labour to sufficiently tap for industrial and national development.

These resource will help in increasing investment in education, training institutions and skills acquisition centers and programs for information's and telecommunication (ICT) as well as research and development. These will enable foreign direct investment to come in from Europe, America, India and Japan with revenues and sophisticated technologies. This will impact so much on technology transfers, revenue increase of the economy.

With these foreign investments contributions will be made towards national development through high level human manpower training and skills acquisition.

This will also make the Nigeria labour market to increase and be more efficient to absorb the necessary labour meant for the development of the economy. Youth and individuals citizens can take advantage of this foreign direct investment to develop intellectual knowledge, capacity and proper value for individual survival and self-understanding, bilateral relations and interactions that will put the nation in developmental strides that will enhance development and well-being of the citizens (Aluku & Aluko 2012).

Peconomic development of any nation, massive investment in education and training of the youths, citizens will help make more prolific the labour market and enhance opportunities for job seek and satisfy the needs of employers of labour.

In later years to come we Nigerians as a country that produce and celebrates manpower, human capital, skills can contribute to national development, can also export skilled labour to other nations and state, globally to sum it up as a **Theoretical Perspective of Human Capital and the Labour Market**

The evolution of Human capital can be traced back to the time and emergence of classical economics of 1776 (Fitzsimons 1999) Adam Smith helped to develop this foundation through the Human capital theory which was popularized in explanations of wage differentials (Becker 1962). It was an American economist Theodore Schultz (1902 – 1999, Becker 1962, 2006) But the economist Schultz in his work entitled “The emerging economic scene and its relation to High Education”, examined then relation between education skills acquisition, labour market and productivity. The authors identified people, human capital resources as the source, the market force that generates economic growth as the old traditional economics did not focus or content with people knowledge skills, and the human capacity as a value to reckon with in the labour market for productivity and economic growth. So the resurgence for the human capital as a theory came up through work of Schultz and Becker in this modern time (Kern 2009). From hence other theories have been established that considered the relationship that exists between human capital with the labour market productivity and economic growth, these theories are

- Human capital theory (b) Growth theory (c) two modernization theory and (d) dependence theory Here we ignore dependence theory in our discussion because its underpinning is basically more relevant to macro-economic issues.

Human Capital Theory

According to Schultz 1961, 1962 and Becker 1964 they understood Human capital theory with education, skills acquisition and training of the labour force. So Oluwabunmi (2017) knew that human capital theory is an explanatory lens through which skills, knowledge and future earnings and choice in the labour market is seen. This will make a person increase his earnings when such increases his capacity on education training in increasing the human capital. The human capital is relevant as it provides a better perspective why the labour market requires people to be gainfully employed and earn better wages according to their educational training, increasing their productivity with an increasing choice and competitiveness in the labour market. Similar studies support the impact of the interaction between education, trainings and skills level of the labour force, the workforce, the labour market and the measurement of technological how adds to more activity in society. (Nelson & Philips, 1966) with Human Capital theory, a more educated and skilled workforce makes it easier for firm to adopt and faster implement new technologies, thus enhancing returns on investments in human capital through education and training helps to equip the labour market with high manpower for productivity and development (Izushi & Hugin 2014).

Adelakun on Human capital theory states that most empirical studies support the aggregate significant and positive effects of education and training of labour force.

Human capital theory therefore indicates that education leads to increase in productivity and efficiency of workers by increasing the level of their knowledge and skills. So the investment in education is considered worthwhile as investment not in futility but a future investment for productivity that is better than investment in physical capital. (Adelakun 2011).

Growth Theory

Growth theory was discovered and developed the 1950s and the 60s (Jovanovich 2000) Growth theory is concerned with determining the disparities that exists in economic growth and development in various countries and regions. According to Janice there are three reasons for this disparities in development among different nations and regions. These reasons are, the progress of science, innovation productive knowledge, the growth of individual skills and incentives. The growth theory is an aspect of learning by experience, and learning more by doing, hence one grows. Learning process operates at operational level, in industries where each producer learns from the experience of others, or other experienced producers. Growth does not come through this alone but with the combination of the acquisition of education and on the job training and skill acquisition so as to be valuable in the labour market Lucas (1988) explains that education and worked experience forms the differences in growth of development in various regions and nation.

It is a known fact that growth and development will increase when there are incentives to innovate, invent things and produce them, through the acquisition of the needed skills as are provided to workers within a friendly environment for productivity and growth. This the growth theory which involves and concerns knowledge, education, skills and incentives essential for the labour market to enhance growth and development in the economy, and improved wages for employees.

Modernization Theory

As a Social psychologist McClelland (1961) rooted in his research work to explain the differences between societies using social and technological advancement as a case study. He came out to assert that some societies are more advanced than others because of their cultural and personalistic styles of life.

McClelland postulates that advancement of societies than others is caused by natural selection where they live and the necessity and needs for achievements. He claims that children can develop the need for achievement through literature that stresses the need and significance of self-help, self-reliance and competition and general extroverted behaviours. This is the outcome of modernization theory which focus on education which can transform an individual's value, belief and behaviours. Exposure to modernization, modernized institutions such as schools, tertiary, vocations, factories and communication technologies would inculcate values in person's attitudes and personify for self-dependence. And this we advocate for Nigeria to invest more on human's capital development through education, training and skill acquisition for modernization and development. Nigeria must ignore the current Boko Haram (Western education is evil) ideology and brace up to educate its citizens especially in the northern Muslim states of Nigeria for economic self and national development so that they could be able to equip themselves for the needs for the 21st century modern labour market so as to be competitive in the economy. This means for modernization theory to include openness, exposure to new ideas independence from traditional autocratic authorities, willingness to plan for the future with a great sense of personal and social efficiency. Modernization theorist further stresses instruction and learning that demands and emphasis a sense of logical, analytic reasoning and critical analyst that provides us with technical and specialized knowledge to increase marginal productivity, economic development and a higher advantage in the labour market for inclusiveness, occupations and, employment today. So it is pertinent of societies that aim at development, like Nigeria must encouraged her young ones to become skill oriented, pursue entrepreneurship which can impact in them the values of modern societal needs for achievement n today labour market economy. The modernization theory is an aspect of what happening in today's global market. A market of specialisation, automation, skills acquisition and expertise where the best are employed It is no more

certificates or university degree acquisition but what you can invent to meet up with technological advancement. Labour economists have forecasted that come 2050, 50% of Nigeria will be jobless, lose their jobs due to automation and technological advancement in the labour market. International telecommunications and technological industries like Google, Apple are now establishing center and institutions of their own to train and certificate their own employees for their industries and not requiring university degree holder who are not employable because of lack of expertise in their needs and required field in the labour market.

Nigerian government, the labour market must invest seriously in human capital, reform its institutions, universities curriculum to meet the modern requirements for the global market. The youths must not be allowed to be discouraged from education and training to develop their human capital resources but must be given the opportunities and secured environment if Nigeria want to avoid restiveness and compete favourably in the 21st competitive global economy. The time is now.

Prospects In the Nigerian Labour Market for Human Capital Development

Empirical studies in Nigeria has shown that in most industries, establishments, banks, employers of labour are only interested in their maximization of profits and they are not interested on the average employee what he has and are not given the time for personal development effort. But the future is bright as many industries according to Olalere and Adenugba (2014), conducted a research on human capital development in First Bank of Nigeria PLC, ad their finding revealed that human capital development programmes are constantly the policy of First Bank of Nigeria and this has improved the skills, attitude and the performance of staff in the bank which has invariably led to the greater achievement of the banks targeted objective and goals.

In Nigeria, the population is high with large labour force in the labour market. These labour force only needs the right education, training and modern skills to make them valuable for occupation and employment. The abundance of labour force implies reduced cost of labour for the labour market. This can help increase productivity bringing more profits to organizations. This will also attract foreign direct investment, help reduced unemployment rate in the country, while consequently reducing youth retireness, kidnaping and various crimes bedeviling the nation.

In the future in Nigeria it is expected that human capacity building must not be left on government alone but corporate bodies, firms, syndicates and private partners should be encouraged so as to achieve results. Just like companies like Amazon, Google and Microsoft are today doing to train their own, for their groups and industries. And such as the German government are doing in co-determination” partnership with trade unions syndicates to train their graduates to acquire the necessary modern skills after graduation to prepare them adequately for the German and global labour market. Likewise in future we believe to see our graduates, the Nigerian graduate getting out of school and ready engage in the labour market with their skills capacities and ability, not waiting to be employed by government or anyone.

We desire that our youths remain to develop the country than travelling abroad to do manual and mean jobs that are not expected of them. But with skills acquisitions and special trainings, the applicant pool in the labour market would be enough to satisfy the employers of labour who would no more claim that Nigerian graduates are not employable because they do not have the basic skills while the well trained crops of Nigeria leave the system for abroad marketers.

Nigeria has the prospects of growth in its human capital is given the right direction, the youths encouraged to acquire double skill so as to meet up with the modern market requirements for the 21st century labour market exigencies. If these are done we believe that Nigeria's labour market will be one of the leading world labour markets that will be supplying ideas, innovations and technological know-how to other countries of Africa and the world at large.

CONCLUSIONS

The Nigerian labour market is surrounded by an unfavourable market and government policies. Nigerians must be able to brush up their capacities, entrepreneurial skills and knowledge to meet the demands of the modern labour market.

The Nigerian government should give dignity to labour, encourage the youths (to skill acquisition that suit the 21st century demand for labour, and motivate the skilled and professionals in the labour market and workplace so as to avoid the Nigerian labour and expert's brain drain to foreign markets. Many Nigerian experts and professionals like doctors, nurses and professors are fleeing from the country to other countries where there are favorable conditions of services and employment.

Nigeria should look beyond myopic labour attitudes and models and seek out modern labour structures that suits the nation and accepted globally. This will help reduce the rate of unemployment, work and wage conditions, income inequality and other social vices that are bedeviling the nation. Educational institutions have to restructure their curriculum to train their students to become employable graduates, self-reliant so as to be able to be competent enough to meet the demands of the modern work place and the labour markets. This will help in their own development, their community and the economic development and growth of Nigeria

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